The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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...RISBURG.

...stitutional Convention.

...ALF HOUR'S SESSION.

...esolutions to the Table.

Another Host of Resolutions.

THE PRINTING OF A YEAR.

An Adjournment Until Monday.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, November 21, 1872.

A half hour to-day to the Convention was in session—but a few minutes longer. Of course little was done. Within fifteen minutes after the call to order, a motion of adjournment was made, and though it was then voted down, upon its renewal, not long after, it prevailed.

Until the standing committees are appointed nothing can be done. The Convention awaits their announcement, and that the President might have more time for their speedy making up, the body adjourned. It might just as well have adjourned until next week, for it is now given out, not, indeed, from the first quarter, the chair itself, that Mr. Meredith will not announce the committees this week. So the Convention could just as well have adjourned over Sunday. As it is, to-morrow morning will see the delegates again in the house, probably again to adjourn without transacting any business.

The only thing done to-day was the laying over the batch of more resolutions—more or less—sent up by as many of the members, and embodying some crude ideas relative to amendments or additions to the Constitution. Quite a number of subjects were presented—ferries, divorces, streets and roads, the duties of the minor officers, fees of officers, limitation of the pardoning power, the sale of intoxicating drinks, the trial by jury, the exemption of property from taxation, libel suits criminal and civil, the recognition of Almighty God in the fundamental law of the land. These and other matters were touched upon in the resolutions, which, after the committees are appointed, will be taken from the table and appropriately referred.

As stated the resolution embodied only some crude ideas of some of the delegates. Not one of them looked to the limitation or the extension of the powers of corporations, railroads, banking institutions, or the like. The time has not yet arrived in the Convention for any such movement. It will arrive, however, and when it does the movement will not be delayed. Able men, the ablest of the Convention, invited in and representing vast corporations, are now on the floor, and they only bide their time. They are neither asleep nor careless—only patient. They will come to the front by and by.

Dignity had an expression in the Convention yesterday. The grave and austere sages of the body evidenced that they can laugh and will laugh at times. They did enough yesterday morning—the whole body giving way to a risible pressure—to make it seem so. Indeed. The occasion was the rising in his place of Mr. Newlin, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, and a remark addressed to him by the President, Mr. Meredith.

The Chairman of the Committee is a small man—a very small man. Even when upon his feet, while those around him sit, his head is no more than upon a level with their heads. By an adroit movement, Mr. Newlin became chairman of the first committee appointed, whereupon, if some of the members, who had looked to such a distinction, didn't wax indignant, they certainly waxed in ill feeling toward the little man. In consequence these disappointed ones are disposed to find opportunity for fun at Mr. Newlin's expense. They were gratified this morning, and as laughter is contagious, they carried everybody with them.

Mr. Newlin, as Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, rose to present a report in relation to the appointment of an official reporter for the Convention. He rose, elongated himself as far as he could, and spoke. These were his words:

"Mr. Chairman, I have been instructed to report—"

And these were the words of the Chair, insisting upon proper respect: "The gentleman will please rise children."

It came the explosion. A perfect hurricane of laughter swayed the hangings of the windows. Amid the roar Mr. Newlin's feeble voice was hardly heard: "Mr. Chairman, I am up!" Mr. Meredith made apology.

Some of the members estimate the cost of reporting and printing the proceedings of the Convention in full at from $60,000 to $80,000. Here, he expenses of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–38 were: Printing and binding, $99,-25; reporting, $7,752, contingencies, $49,540. These figures were furnished by the Auditor General.

There is an evident apprehension in the minds of some of the delegates that such a thing is possible—as too much interference and tinkering with the fundamental law. Such is not with it as it exists; and this apprehension found voice this morning in a resolution ordered by Mr. Mann that the standing committees, in any reports they might present embodying amendments to the Constitution, should adhere as closely as possible to the present instruments. Mr. Mann's apprehension, however, was not general. His resolution was voted down.

The animus of a resolution introduced today by Mr. Bowman, of Erie, can only be surmised, not satisfactorily known. He wanted the Convention to resolve that hereafter no resignation of a member should be accepted, unless accompanied with good and sufficient reasons. The Convention was not of his way of thinking, and voted nay when the question was put. Had such a resolution been adopted at the opening of the Convention, probably Mr. Buckalew would not now occupy a seat upon the floor.

ASCALON.

Propositions Submitted Thursday.

By Mr. Broomall, to inquire into the expediency of making the governor ineligible for more years, and no person to hold more than one term in eight years; also, inquiring into the expediency of having Judges appointed by the Governor, with the assent of the Senate, and to provide a method of retiring aged Judges; also, inquiring into the propriety of establishing a law to prohibit the exemption of property from taxation; also, extending the right of suffrage to all citizens, without regard to sex; also, giving suffrage to those now resident in the electoral district for ninety days before the election.

By Mr. White, of Indiana, prohibiting the Legislature from passing local or special laws on the following subjects: Regulating municipal affairs; granting divorces; laying out, opening and altering streets, roads, alleys; changing the name of persons or places; regulating the practice in the courts; changing venue; incorporating cities, towns, villages, or awarding or amending their charters; creating, increasing or decreasing the borough or township officers; regulating jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen and constables; regulating the election of constables; providing for the sale of interests affecting the sale of real estates of minors and persons under disability; relating to and incorporating ferries and bridges; creating, increasing or decreasing fees of public officers during their terms; granting any exclusive or special privilege; granting any power in any case within the province of the courts.

Mr. Lilly, of Cambria, requires certain returns under naturalization papers to hold them for six months prior to election.

Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, to district the State, and to elect its members by districts; that Judges, to require all bills with the amendments thereto to be printed, and that no bill be passed finally on the day set on final passage to be voted on by yeas and nays, which shall be privileged to require every member to be present; that no bill on final passage to be voted on by yeas and nays, to be passed the length of the Senate or House district, to qualify a citizen to vote therein.

Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, inquiring into the expediency of abolishing all forms of law permitted by law from estates of decedents, and substituting a general provision of law for the same, to the end that it is desirable the privilege of citizenship if they have resided within the State for one year and in the city or county one, and shall have declared their intentions; and also inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace, and substituting a minor judiciary, to be compensated by salary fixed by law, and to be elected by the cumulative system.

By Mr. Wetherill, amending the pardoning power by the appointment of a council on the subject; also, requiring all fees and emoluments of public office to be paid into the public treasury, and providing for fixed salaries of public officers.

By Mr. Beebe, prohibiting appropriations for charitable or educational purposes.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution relative to the expediency of abolishing the Court of Factors.

Mr. McAllister offered a resolution prohibiting any legislative, executive or judicial officer from accepting a free grant, pass or any favor from any corporation, also, prohibiting the sale of liquors, and requiring the Legislature, within one year, to pass laws prohibiting the same.

Mr. Brodhead, inquiring into the propriety of allowing all persons, without regard to nationality, who have resided in the State one year and in the election district one month, to vote, and to vote at State and municipal elections.

Mr. Darlington, that trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remains inviolate, and no Judge shall deliver any charge except in writing, and read the same to the jury and file on record.

Mr. Bartholomew, prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law extending the time for payment of any contract debt.

Mr. Mann, limiting the term of members of the Legislature.

Mr. McConnel, prohibiting the sale of cemeteries or other places of sepulcher except for burial purposes.

Mr. Simpson, providing for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, and requiring attendance of all children between the ages of six and sixteen if they are physically incapacitated; also, prohibiting any appropriation either by Legislature or by any county, city, township or public corporation in aid of any church or sectarian denomination whatever.

Mr. Cochran, providing for the creation of Almighty God in the Constitution.

Mr. Temple, providing for juries in civil and criminal cases to render a verdict with the assent of two-thirds of their number.

Mr. Mann, that any public officer, who receives any money or gift to influence his action, guilty of felony; also, that no money shall be paid when published with good motives and justifiable ends, shall be sufficient defense; also that no costs shall be paid by a person prosecuted for libel, but if returned innocent, or the person is acquitted; also, that no libel suit shall be instituted but by leave of a court of competent jurisdiction, and for no other cause than adultery; also, that trial by jury shall forever remain inviolate, except that in suits before aldermen and justices provision may be made for trial by a jury of less than twelve men; and a trial by a jury may be waived by the parties in all civil suits; also, to enable a debtor, being a head of a family, to select and enjoy the comforts of life, rear, educate and maintain his family, there shall not be subject to levy and sale for the payment of all debts and liabilities hereafter contracted, property, real and personal, to the value of one thousand dollars, which property cannot be taken from the debtor's family, and the same being set aside, as may be provided by law, shall not be sold, conveyed, pledged or pawned during the joint life of husband and wife, without their joint assent, and all contracts waiving the benefits of the exemption shall be void; and that provided that the lien for purchase money on real estate shall not be impaired.

Mr. Lilly, to require each legal voter to exercise suffrage at all State and national elections.

Mr. Lilly, providing that the right of rights be so amended that no man's property shall be taken nor applied to public use without just compensation first being is first determined by law. Also, that the Revenue Committee ascertain what proportion of property in the State is now exempt from taxation, and to what use the same is devoted, and inquire into the expediency of abolishing the right of property except that under control of the Commonwealth, or any county, township, borough, city, ward and school district, and except cemeteries, shall be taxed, and that no charter be hereafter granted, except under general laws; also, that a trial by jury may be waived by the parties in all cases.

Mr. M. Palmer, that Judges shall be prohibited from charging juries upon the facts, except so far as may be necessary to explain the law thereof.

ASCALON.

Boston Insurance Companies.

A few of the figures given by the companies will show their general conditions. Judge Abbott's company, the National, had, on the first instant, $360,-000, its assets were $970,000, its loss by the fire $940,000. The average dividends have been fifteen per cent. Mr. John A. Lowell's company, the Merchants', which has a capital of $500,000, Boston $500,000, and has lost by the fire $2,500,000, or more, started in 1816, with a capital of $100,000, increased in 1830 to $200,000; in 1836 by a stock dividend to $400,000; and a few years later, by another stock dividend, to $500,000, where it remained for the last thirty years. Its assets before the fire were $1,000,-000, or $500,000 above the capital; the re-insurance fund was $125,000, a surplus of $375,000, and the surplus of $375,000 the average dividends for fifty-six years, including the present, which have been 19 per cent.; the whole amount of cash dividends since 1816 have been $4,000,000; the whole amount of stock dividends, $500,000; for several ten years have been 15 per cent. The whole amount at risk in the burnt district, was $4,000,000, reported $2,800,000, or about three times its assets; the loss will fall short of that sum, but Mr. Lowell says he would exceed $2,500,000. This company held in all more than $14,000,000 fire risks, of which the burnt district included a fifth part, and about $4,500,000 marine risks. Mr. Albert Bowker's company, the North American, had a capital of $500,000, a surplus (after reinsuring) of $456,000, making its whole assets about $956,000. Its loss was $930,000; its whole fire risks were more than $13,000,000. Its average dividends for twenty years, 12½ per cent.; for the last five years about 20 per cent.

Boston Since the Fire—Piety of Capital.

[From a Boston Letter.]

Once the first, men of wealth abroad have come forward and offered plenty of capital for use in rebuilding the burnt district. The banks, too, are responding to-day as they ever were, and there seems to be no difficulty in availing of this generous proffer. Indeed, there is a surprising want a large amount of unemployed capital, which is lying around loose; and the feeling is spreading that the bonds of the city of Boston are as much to be preferred to those of Boston as any other specialties that government securities, as to see their money invested in the prospective new buildings. Of the $50,000,000 destroyed by the fire had been $100,000,-000, instead of $80,000,000, as at first reported. Of this amount of money to rebuild with there will not be got so far. Such a cheerful state of things does that Boston is in about all operations, financial, mercantile and power.

Shoeing Oxen for Pavements.

In regard to the matter of shoeing oxen, so that these can work on the pavements, R. P. Wilson writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"As I have worked twenty-four years at blacksmithing, and have been a master of my trade, I will give my opinion in regard to shoeing. In the first place, turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe, and put a calk on the toe about one inch long and one-quarter inch high; heel calk the same. In setting, care should be taken to keep each claw in its natural position. That is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand, and also fit the shoe true to the foot on each half of the shoe. I have always used the Vulcan No. 6 nail. I have shod cattle in this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and it did not lose a shoe for weeks, when if shod the common way, they would soon become lame."

St. Louis and Direct Importation.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

A large number of our principal business men have during the past few months, made experiments in transportation, testing the various bonded routes, as well as the principle of direct importation per railway, without exception express the highest satisfaction with the results attained in these experiments. The increase their foreign business to a simply astounding extent. The indications are clear that, with the cessation of the [illegible] excitement and of the interior, the advantages of St. Louis as an unprecedented augmentation of its foreign business as unprecedented augmentation of 1873 will witness a flow of the foreign trade.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1872.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the statistical portion of which has been in the hands of the printer for a week past, was completed to-day. The report is to a considerable extent a revision of the workings of the national currency act since its passage, in February, 1863. The different laws in reference to the distribution of currency are reviewed and an explanation given of the unequal distributions of the three hundred millions which was first authorized. The distribution of the fifty-four millions, which was subsequently authorized, is given, and the amount apportioned to each State upon applications on file. Forty-two millions of this amount have already been issued and the remainder assigned to banks which are either in process of organization or which have made application to organize. No further applications can now be considered, and it is probable that the whole three hundred and fifty-four millions of bank notes authorized will be issued some time previous to the meeting of the Forty-third Congress. After the issue of the whole amount, the law provides for the re-distribution of twenty five millions by transferring that amount from New York and New England to the West and South. The Comptroller considers this provison of the law impracticable, and recommends its repeal and the issue of five millions of bank circulation annually for the next five years to States which have not received their full proportion.

The amount of taxation, State and National, paid by national banks during the last four years is given, and all the earnings and dividends of the banks in each State and in the principal cities, semi-annually since March, 1869, in a comprehensive table, which has been prepared with great care. This table will show that the ratio of dividends to the capital of the national banks, in the aggregate, without deducting bad debts, is about ten per cent., and of dividends to capital and surplus less than eight and a half per cent. A comparison of the dividends of the national banks with one hundred and forty-two English banks, representing three hundred and forty millions, is also given.

The propriety of the law in reference to reserve is discussed, and full statistics, showing the ratio of the reserve to the circulation and deposits of national banks in different States and cities of the Union for the past four years, is given, and reference made to the Chicago and Boston fires as confirmation of the wisdom of the law in requiring a sufficient reserve over the circulation of a large surplus fund. The Comptroller is opposed to any change of the law in reference to the amount of reserve required, but suggests a method by which it may be for the advantage of banks to hold a larger proportion of reserve in their own hands, instead of placing on deposit in city banks, where it is largely used for speculative purposes.

A number of applications have been made to the Comptroller to commence proceedings for the forfeiture of charters of banks on account of usurious transactions. The law provides as a penalty for usury a forfeiture of twice the amount of interest, and Congress is requested to interpret the law and state whether or not it is intended to forfeit the charter of the bank in addition to the imposition of the penalty of twice the interest. The different State laws in reference to usury are incidentally referred to. The facility with which these laws may be evaded is pointed out, and the repeal of the usury laws suggested so far as they apply to national banks.

A full statement of broken national banks amounting to three millions, and an estimate of the probable dividends is given, which will show that the national banks, exclusive of the bank of the United States, which is now winding up, will pay to their creditors aggregate dividends amounting to eighty-six per cent. Four of the banks which have failed during the past year have been closed by order of their creditors, and other two dividends of seventy and fifty per cent., with other dividends yet to be distributed.

The Clearing-Houses and Specie Circulation of the principal cities is given, and reference made

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

MOST people have heard of Sir ISAAC NEWTON's dog Diamond, whose innocent destruction by burning of a mass of the philospher's manuscripts called forth the memorable appeal, "O, Diamond, Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!" We believe the anecdote is as apocryphal as old Parson WEMYSS's story of little WASHINGTON and his little hatchet. But it is a fact that the fire which destroyed the great brewery of ALTEXBRAND BROTHERS in New York, a few days ago, is believed to have been kindled by a little shaggy dog, whose long hair was accidentally set on fire by a spark, and which then ran into a stable adjoining the malt house. It is well to know that such an accident is possible.

WHY IT PINCHES.

There is, we believe, a good deal of truth in the assertion of a newspaper that, Americans in general have derived more satisfaction from the favorable decision of the San Juan question than from the favorable award made at Geneva. It must, however, be considered that the satisfaction produced by the San Juan decision is not wholly due to that single fact. The effect was cumulative; in other words, the decision so soon following the Geneva award reacted upon the feeling of triumph which it had awakened, and thus combined and concentrated in itself the impression of both events. We employ the word triumph in accommodation to popular usage. In fact, it does not express the sentiment of the American people in either case, as they were confident of the entire justice of their claim in both instances, and the unwillingness or inability of their opponents to perceive and recognize the right, was the great element of irritation in the controversies. Hence the perfectly natural and legitimate satisfaction with which they learned that cool and disinterested arbitrators, after full and careful inquiry, had declared in their favor regarding the Alabama question; a satisfaction quite irrespective of the amount of indemnity awarded. And when the arbitrator equally cool and disinterested had ruled them right in the other and less exciting dispute with the same power, it was felt not only that justice had been done, but that a rebuke had been administered where it was well merited. It was at once perceived that the world would view the subject in this way, and that the decision of the German Emperor would seem to throw back a degree of light upon the Alabama question, tending to vindicate American persistence in its agitation, and to confirm the rectitude of its final settlement. We do not say that this effect is strictly logical, but the opinion of the world is not less powerful sometimes because it is not formed by closely rational processes.

While Americans have been more gratified by the San Juan decision than by the Alabama award, Englishmen have been more annoyed by their failure at Berlin than by their discomfiture at Geneva. The latter defeat they bore with great equanimity and with a certain grace, while the German emperor's decision has caused the most lively irritation. It is besides plain enough that, if the decision had preceded the settlement at Geneva, it would have been much more complacently received. The reasons which in the American mind invest the decision with a force and importance not properly belonging to it and make it welcome to us, are equally patent to the British mind, with the result of making prosperity than would have been possible had the coalition succeeded in electing its candidate. There is a remarkable significance in these things. The whole country needs rest and freedom from political excitement of every kind. The South has now no obstacle to its best advancement. Only let it tread down passion and prejudice, and obey the dictates of good judgment and sound reason, and all will be well.

THE Civil Service reform continues to form a prominent topic of discussion. It is generally beginning to be thought that there is considerably more promise of actual reform in the rule of promotion than in that of competitive examinations; since the former could hardly fail to give us practical, experienced public servants, while the latter is by no means a reliable test of real fitness for office. It is pertinently suggested, too, that although the reform begins with subordinates, it cannot stop with them long, and that when once the excellence of the principle is acknowledged, the importance of its application in the broadest sense follows as a matter of consequence. The whole subject bids fair to receive earnest, thoughtful and exhaustive discussion within the next few months alike at the hands of the press and the people.

IF THE political honesty of some of the opposition papers only half equaled their inventive ingenuity, they would make a great deal better and more commendable showing than they do at present. A number of them are already engaged in an attempt to prove that President GRANT meditates the idea of a re-election at the close of his next term; in plain words, that he "intends to be President again, and will bold the power of his office in the execution of this design." The utterly indefensible character of this imputation will be better understood when it is remembered that the President, not more than a few days ago, took occasion to repudiate, in the most pronounced and emphatic manner, all sympathy with the suggestion of a third nomination. The Presidential power having been fought and won, it is quite time for this unjustifiable journalistic bush-whacking to cease.

IT WOULD be a matter for profound regret should the verdicts against England recently rendered under the Washington treaty, result in weakening the friendly relations between that country and either of the powers concerned in the arbitration in our favor. It is said, however, that the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan boundary question has given rise to considerable jealousy on the part of Great Britain, who sees with ill concealed dislike the pleasant affiliations and cordial interchanges of courtesy between Germany and the United States. The act that these two countries are making more rapid commercial progress in Asia than England, is said also to have added considerably to the ill-humor of the latter. It is a pity that Great Britain should be so quick to consider itself slighted, and so apt to take umbrage without cause. Thin-skinned people should be particularly careful to be always in the right.

THE healthy activity prevailing in the business of iron ship building in this country is attracting general attention. Competent persons express the opinion that the ship builders on the Delaware will shortly be on an equality, if not surpass, the excellence attained in maritime architecture on the Clyde. It is also believed that the time is not distant when we shall divide with Great Britain the iron shipbuilding of the world, and ultimately attain the ascendency. There is no reason why these expectations, sanguine as they are, may not be realized, if our free traders and "revenue reformers" can only be kept from laying their mischievous hands on the great interests with which this branch of industry is connected. Of course, it demands immense investments of capital, which will slacken or cease in almost the exact ratio in which the element of uncertainty enters into the immediate future of the tariff. It is sincerely to be hoped that the confidence which at present prevails may not be weakened by any injudicious action of Congress with regard to the protective policy.

THE reorganization of the Indian territory is a measure strongly urged by the Western States. It is regarded as indispensable to the growth and development of a large section of the West and South, that this territory should be opened up to white settlement and agricultural development. There is a bill now before Congress for the reorganization of this territory, but it is feared that it will not have strength to forever sufficiently strong to defeat its passage. The representatives of the States more immediately interested will be called upon to urge the measure strongly upon the attention of Congress. Whatever disposition may be made of the bill, the territory cannot long be held in its present exclusive condition. The pushing through of great lines of railway and the opinions of the Indians themselves, who plainly see that they cannot much longer stand in the way of advancing civilization. The true interests of the Indian tribes, as well as the cause of national progress, are involved in this question, which will doubtless be decided rightly by Congress.

AN international association called "The Society of the Valley of the Mississippi," has been organized in England, composed of wealthy and influential men, whose object is the promotion of direct trade between Europe and the Valley of the Mississippi. Branches of the society are to be started in all the principal cities of the South and West. Some of the Chicago papers—between which city and St. Louis a sharp and not very loveable rivalry has for many years existed—affect to consider that the organization has no other object than to convince the people of England "that there is such a city as St. Louis." This is hardly worthy of the character and dignity of the indomitable metropolis of the great Northwest. There is plenty of room for the indefinite growth and expansion of both cities, without either of them in anywise interfering with the prospects or prosperity of the other. It is expected that the establishment of the society will eventually result in bringing about a more direct interchange of products between the Mississippi Valley and Great Britain than at present prevails, to the corresponding advantage of all concerned.

PROFESSOR GILMAN, who was not long since transferred from Yale College to the Presidency of the University of California, takes advanced ground in favor of a larger use of science in the work of liberal education. Many able teachers are of the opinion that, as the time for education is limited, universities should devote less attention to the classics and more to the various branches of science. They do not by any means underrate the dead languages, and would recommend their study by those who have the time; but as the period spent in acquiring a familiar knowledge of these languages would be sufficient to master the whole group of modern sciences, the latter should not be neglected to the acquirement of the former. There is no doubt that the importance of the study of the classics has been greatly overrated by many educators, and has occupied valuable time that might have been spent to much greater advantage. The experiment inaugurated by President GILMAN, and by the heads of several other American colleges, tending to substitute more largely the sciences for the classics, will be watched with interest by those who see in the higher education of our people the safeguard of the nation.

FOR a marvel, the *London Saturday Review*—whose aversion for everybody and everything that savors of the United States, is so strong as the water-loathing of a man afflicted with hydrophobia, has at last found something about us to commend and admire. Professor HAYDEN's recent reports of the geological surveys of Nebraska and Montana, have elicited the warmest praise from that sour-minded journal for their scientific ability, while the diligence and skill with which the design of the government has been prosecuted also receive cordial approbation. The reports are characterized as "second to few in interest or value," which is extraordinary praise, considering the source from whence it comes. The *Review*, however, as usual, finds it impossible to refrain from blundering. Hence it states that the California Legislature set apart the Yellowstone Park as a public trust and costly, whereas it was the National Congress. This, however, is comparatively a minor error, and affords ground for hope that, having begun to mend its manners with regard to the people of the United States, the *Review* will also presently get rid of at least a portion of its ignorance concerning them.

A LEADING Georgia paper comments with satisfaction on the dying out of old political feuds and resentments, and the growth, in their place, of kindness and confidence among the various classes of the community. It thinks the time is at hand when parties will be formed, and measures be advocated, without reference to the color or race of the voter, and that in great questions involving the essential rights and interests of the people, the States and communities will vote and act as a truly united community. So, too, we observe, the defeated parties in Tennessee and other Southern States are rapidly becoming reconciled to the result of the elections, believing that the policy of the Republican administration will result in laying the foundations of a better civilization and a more stable prosperity than would have been possible had the coalition succeeded in electing its candidate. There is a remarkable significance in these things. The whole country needs rest and freedom from political excitement of every kind. The South has now no obstacle to its best advancement. Only let it tread down passion and prejudice, and obey the dictates of good judgment and sound reason, and all will be well.

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PROFESSOR GILMAN, who was not long since transferred from Yale College to the Presidency of the University of California, takes advanced ground in favor of a larger use of science in the work of liberal education. Many able teachers are of the opinion that, as the time for education is limited, universities should devote less attention to the classics and more to the various branches of science. They do not by any means underrate the dead languages, and would recommend their study by those who have the time; but as the period spent in acquiring a familiar knowledge of these languages would be sufficient to master the whole group of modern sciences, the latter should not be neglected to the acquirement of the former. There is no doubt that the importance of the study of the classics has been greatly overrated by many educators, and has occupied valuable time that might have been spent to much greater advantage. The experiment inaugurated by President GILMAN, and by the heads of several other American colleges, tending to substitute more largely the sciences for the classics, will be watched with interest by those who see in the higher education of our people the safeguard of the nation.

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of the voter, and that in great questions involving the essential rights and interests of the people, the States and communities will vote and act as a truly united community. So, too, we observe, the defeated parties in Tennessee and other Southern States are rapidly becoming reconciled to the result of the elections, believing that the policy of the Republican administration will result in laying the foundations of a better civilization and a more stable prosperity than would have been possible had the coalition succeeded in electing its candidate. There is a remarkable significance in these things. The whole country needs rest and freedom from political excitement of every kind. The South has now no obstacle to its best advancement. Only let it tread down passion and prejudice, and obey the dictates of good judgment and sound reason, and all will be well.

WHY IT PINCHES.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

MOST people have heard of Sir ISAAC NEWTON's dog Diamond, whose innocent destruction by burning of a mass of the philospher's manuscripts called forth the memorable appeal, "O, Diamond, Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!" We believe the anecdote is as apocryphal as old Parson WEMYSS's story of little WASHINGTON and his little hatchet. But it is a fact that the fire which destroyed the great brewery of ALTEXBRAND BROTHERS in New York, a few days ago, is believed to have been kindled by a little shaggy dog, whose long hair was accidentally set on fire by a spark, and which then ran into a stable adjoining the malt house. It is well to know that such an accident is possible.

WHY IT PINCHES.

THE Civil Service reform continues to form a prominent topic of discussion. It is generally beginning to be thought that there is considerably more promise of actual reform in the rule of promotion than in that of competitive examinations; since the former could hardly fail to give us practical, experienced public servants, while the latter is by no means a reliable test of real fitness for office. It is pertinently suggested, too, that although the reform begins with subordinates, it cannot stop with them long, and that when once the excellence of the principle is acknowledged, the importance of its application in the broadest sense follows as a matter of consequence. The whole subject bids fair to receive earnest, thoughtful and exhaustive discussion within the next few months alike at the hands of the press and the people.

IF THE political honesty of some of the opposition papers only half equaled their inventive ingenuity, they would make a great deal better and more commendable showing than they do at present. A number of them are already engaged in an attempt to prove that President GRANT meditates the idea of a re-election at the close of his next term; in plain words, that he "intends to be President again, and will bold the power of his office in the execution of this design." The utterly indefensible character of this imputation will be better understood when it is remembered that the President, not more than a few days ago, took occasion to repudiate, in the most pronounced and emphatic manner, all sympathy with the suggestion of a third nomination. The Presidential power having been fought and won, it is quite time for this unjustifiable journalistic bush-whacking to cease.

IT WOULD be a matter for profound regret should the verdicts against England recently rendered under the Washington treaty, result in weakening the friendly relations between that country and either of the powers concerned in the arbitration in our favor. It is said, however, that the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan boundary question has given rise to considerable jealousy on the part of Great Britain, who sees with ill concealed dislike the pleasant affiliations and cordial interchanges of courtesy between Germany and the United States. The act that these two countries are making more rapid commercial progress in Asia than England, is said also to have added considerably to the ill-humor of the latter. It is a pity that Great Britain should be so quick to consider itself slighted, and so apt to take umbrage without cause. Thin-skinned people should be particularly careful to be always in the right.

THE healthy activity prevailing in the business of iron ship building in this country is attracting general attention. Competent persons express the opinion that the ship builders on the Delaware will shortly be on an equality, if not surpass, the excellence attained in maritime architecture on the Clyde. It is also believed that the time is not distant when we shall divide with Great Britain the iron shipbuilding of the world, and ultimately attain the ascendency. There is no reason why these expectations, sanguine as they are, may not be realized, if our free traders and "revenue reformers" can only be kept from laying their mischievous hands on the great interests with which this branch of industry is connected. Of course, it demands immense investments of capital, which will slacken or cease in almost the exact ratio in which the element of uncertainty enters into the immediate future of the tariff. It is sincerely to be hoped that the confidence which at present prevails may not be weakened by any injudicious action of Congress with regard to the protective policy.

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December Magazines.

The year closes with a capital bill of literature, the December numbers of excellence in every department. The *Monthly* does not commence a new story at last month of the closing year, as is the usual custom, but it considerately finishes the two serials that have been so long running in its pages. These, with Parton's "Jefferson," occupy considerable space, but there is yet room for several notable articles. The first is Mr. John A. Coleman's "Fight of a Man with a Railroad," a story of a course of litigation extending over four years, in which Mr. Coleman sought to obtain reparation for injuries inflicted on him by a brutal conductor, who was sustained by the corporation. The case, as Mr. Coleman tells it, was one that illustrates most forcibly the bondage in which Americans place themselves to their servants; and the sorriest feature of it is that Mr. Coleman has fought his fight and established his rights before the law to no purpose, so far as any effect upon the public is concerned. The pusillanimous traveling public will submit to the extortion, to inconvenience, to insult, and even to such robbery as that which Mr. Coleman resented, simply to avoid the years of litigation to which he subjected himself in order to establish a principle. It is a pity, but while the public has such cowardly lack of spirit, it will continue to be robbed and insulted. Mr. Coleman's pluck, we suppose that in consequence of the revulsion which has taken place in European money markets against American railroad securities during the last six months, the amount of such securities taken by the Dutch will be considerably less than \$50,000,000. The interest liabilities would then stand at, say, \$24,000,000 per annum, or nearly as much as the total amount of the Dutch loans during the year. It is not at all improbable that though we may have temporarily checked the flood of bonds in Europe as we were four years ago, the influx of capital has, in a great measure, ceased, being balanced by the increased investments of Europe. The same line of argument be applied to the marketing in Europe of the bonds of the city of Boston, and we should show that there had been a much larger falling off in the influx of foreign capital during the last year, and that the influx of foreign capital for all of these securities had ceased.

Western Maryland Railroad.

The Cumberland *News* announces that it has been determined to extend the Western Maryland Railroad to the Meyers Mills coal fields, instead of to Cumberland. The road, it is understood, will run directly from Westminster to Meyersdale, and there at the latter place a good coal depot, and avoiding the large tunnel through Cumberland. The *News* also states that Daniel Drew, of New York, who has large investments in manufactories in Baltimore, has taken hold of the enterprise, and will push it to speedy completion.

Projects in Ohio.

The Cadiz *Sentinel* states that another railroad is talked of from Cadiz to Cadiz Junction, Jefferson, Kilgore, Carrolltown, Malvern and Waynesburg to Canton. Gentlemen who have been over the route say that the country is favorable. If Canton and Carrolton will lend a hand it can be built and stocked. It is talked of quite a little of influence who have full confidence in the project.

The organization of the Lake Erie, Wooster and Muskingum Valley Railway Company was completed in Wooster, on the 26th inst. The election of the following Board of Directors: E. Quimby, Jr., J. H. Rauke, D. Robinson, Jr., John Zimmerman, John Beam, Jr., Wm. Hollowell and M. Welker, at Wooster; P. E. Barney, at Coshocton; J. A. Ratill, at Millersburg; Henry Ainsworth, at Loudonville; B. Gallagher, at Mansfield. They then elected Martin Welker, President and L. Platory, Secretary and Treasurer. The road is to be a narrow gauge, and will be completed at the specified time—April 1, 1873.

—Of four hundred and eighty-seven railroads in the United States, three hundred and seven have a gauge of four feet and eight and one-half inches, and the remaining one hundred and eighty vary in gauge from three feet to six feet, three inches (the extremes (and including them) there are no fewer than eighteen other gauges operated.

—A corps of engineers are making a survey of a new railroad route from the mouth of Redbank to Brady's Bend, on the west side of the river. This road is intended to reach the Butler county oil fields and connect with the Allegheny Valley R. R. It is projected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—It is said that responsible parties have offered to build the Elkton and Massey's Road, in Maryland, and complete it in seven months from the day that a free way was obtained, if the people would raise \$60,000 in addition to the State appropriation and secure the right of way additional, the parties contracting agreeing to take bonds of the road for the remainder. The State appropriation of \$40,000 is already been subscribed, and most of the people along the line of the road have agreed to give the right of way. The road will extend from Elkton, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, south to Massey's, the junction of the Kent county and Queen Anne's and Kent Roads, a distance of about twenty-five miles.

—There has been a rumor in Quincy, Ill., that the Toledo, Wabash and Western has bought, or is about to buy, the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis road, and it seems that the Chief Engineer of the Wabash road recently passed over the line of the road on it. The part of the road from Quincy south to Hull's, where it intersects the Hannibal and Naples line of the Wabash road, would give the latter a short line to Quincy, but not shorter than its present route, by which it uses twenty-two miles of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road; but this would make fortyeight miles of road between Chapin and Camp Point without through traffic. The twenty-two miles of the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis between Hull's and Louisiana would give the Wabash a somewhat indirect route to the latter place, and be as valuable to it, perhaps, as it can be to any line.

Oyster Babies.

An observer of the oyster says he is not as stupid as he looks. He can keep his mouth shut, and thereby defy all our arts to wile a secret from him. When spatting time with the oyster comes, it is said to be sick or milky. This appearance is due to the accumulation of spawn in the sac, in the earlier stages of its development, of a creamy consistence of color. When the spat is natural, it assumes the appearance of a miniature oyster, and clings to the parent oyster then opens its shell, and a kind of instinct tells the young oyster that a change of water has been caused by the myriads of young oysters scattered in every direction. The shoaler are the waters, the nearer do the oysters deposit their mothers, that they assume the most active state of life and motion, dancing and gyrating about in the water like soldiers as large as midgets play in the evening sunbeams. Under the lens of a microscope you will see how exquisitely formed these baby oysters are! Beautiful tiny little shells, the counterpart of those of the mature oyster, are provided with a pedestal, and on the edge of the mantle is a kind of tiny coronet, composed of minute, hair-like appendages (cilia), which are used in locomotion. Experiments with living paddles serves to row the infant oyster rapidly from the place, showing its only means of motion. These fragile beings to become a steady, well-behaved oyster, it really settles itself on some suitable, resting place, and then it is all over with the soldier-like career of the free swimmer. Its cilia are ever clearly shows how—by the under valve or shell. The brittle-like pores, or cilia, the cause of any utility, disappear, and now a permanent fixture, the baby oyster, begins to grow in earnest. In a few days it has become bigger than a fair-sized pin's head, and at three months about that of a split pea. During the spring months of 1871 there were notable conditions the young oyster will become as big as an ordinary half-penny; while at four years' growth they are considered marketable.

Marital Infelicity and Kidnapping in Wheeling.

An interesting case is now before the Wheeling courts. In May last Mrs. Sophia Seabright, wife of a wealthy farmer of Marshall county, left her husband, alleging as the cause of her absence, brutal ill-treatment on his part, continuing through a series of years, and commenced suit for a divorce and alimony. Temporary alimony was granted, and the matter in dispute was in the hands of counsel. Subsequently proceedings to have his wife confined in a lunatic asylum. He could not prove her to be insane, however, and the case was dismissed in court. Mrs. Seabright went to Europe, and in July last Seabright, instead of paying it, waylaid and captured his wife in the Kensington district of London, walking with William Allingham, the poet, who is one of the editors of *Fraser's Magazine*, the other editors being Froude and Parker. Mrs. Allingham, now on the eve of his departure for New York, John Hankin has been appointed Inspector of Fisheries under. Tennyson was so overrun with lion hunters, chiefly American, that he rented his beautiful place on the Isle of Wight for a term of years, and in a periodical article, which continues during the months of June, July, August and September, and took refuge in a hilly and inaccessible district of Scotland. Here a perfect paradise for the hard-headed hunters; Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, and Robert Buchanan, the poet, have established themselves in the Highland coast, in Scotland. The latter is the owner of a mansion at Penkill, in which he spends a portion of the summer days. Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," had a narrow escape from drowning at Filey, in Yorkshire, on the 16th inst. "Festus" has through seven editions in England, and probably that number in the United States. Mr. Bailey is a veteran author and editor, has made his friend, James Grant Wilson, the bearer of Coleridge's inkstand. Longfellow, with him, is the lion of the world, as a gift to Prof Longfellow. How many lions in the path of the literary man there are! Such is the *habitue* of the Athenæum Club.

There is a rumor in the present editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and his daughter, Miss Thackeray, one of its most constant contributors. Her works have been collected and form a part, together one of the most charming literary circles to be met with in London. Here and there you will meet with one of the fellows of some college at Oxford, occupying an oak seat two hundred years old, and sipping my ale out of a silver tankard of the same age, we visited the Bodleian Library, where, on asking for Bryant's translation of Homer, of which I had been speaking to my friend, we were gravely asked: "What Bryant?" and upon this question being answered, were solemnly informed that they had never heard of him." Such is fame, or, at least, such is American fame in England.

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A New Era in Mexico.

The latest intelligence from Mexico would really appear to justify the sanguine hope that that unhappy country, so long torn and rent by intestine disorders and feuds, is at last about to enter on an era of comparative quietude and prosperity. All accounts agree in stating that a general feeling of satisfaction prevails over the accession of Gen. Lerdo to the Presidency; the people everywhere enthusiastically hailing the prospect of the speedy extinction of the opposition surrendering unconditionally with their troops, in the firm conviction that the right man had at length been put into the right place. Simultaneously with the growth of public confidence, numerous and strong efforts are being made to raise the national interests of the country from the prostrate condition in which they have existed for so long a time. The coastwise commerce is being greatly developed and increased. A French and German line of steamers are about to be established; a line between New Orleans and the principal Mexican ports is being organized; the government has recently granted a number of important privileges to the United

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...ol and society.—*Farm and Figures.*

LIME AND SALT MIXTURE.

Professor Johnson recommends for fertilizing ...poses to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels ...ry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to ...compose gradually, thus forming an intimate ...emical union of the two materials. For this pur...se the mixture should be made at least six weeks ...fore use, and better, three months. In the ...ap mentioned being turned over occasionally, ...e salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate ...twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excel...t topdressing for many crops. It acts powerfully ...the vegetable matter in the soils; fifty-six ...ushels to a ...-crop have produced a large a ...stroyer of ...e grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt, it attracts ...isture from the air, and is quite capable, when ...decomposing vegetable matter is available, and if three or ...ur bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp ...ck, the latter will be found to be greatly ...proved.—*Country Gentleman.*

CURES ON ZERO AND EUROPEAN CATTLE.

The practice of Agriculture has recently re...ived from Prussia, in exchange for its own reports, ...py of official agricultural statistics of *the Aberfordshire Jah-bucher*, which is the organ ...the Royal Prussian agricultural department, con...ins a notice of some experiments on the cross be...een the zebu or brinded ox (*Bos Indicus*) and ...n cattle, by W. Nathusius-Konigsborn. The ...ject have existed in regard to the possibility ...the cross and to the success of it, but these ...inks, most forever set the question at rest. ...e first male one of was a present of the Sultan ...Constantinople, and was of a similar bluish white ...d black color of the zebu race. Four heifers of ...ck were got with this male, and at the age ...two half-breed bull calves, and of which ...e one is still living. Based upon these ...successful all the calves and white stars in ...e animals. When they arrived at suitable ...ge they were bred with each other, and not ...th both sexes proved in every respect capa...e of breeding to their kind. The amount of milk ...the half breeds was about five hundred ...unds. This was so much above the ordinary ...ount of milk of the native cows of their being a ...reed. In addition, the oxen, from which ...ey were castrated and subsequently proved ...ighty obstinate as to defy all efforts to train ...em to the yoke, lying down and refusing to ...ove, and in one case where it was necessary to ...ve them a short distance, the animal died ...the day. It was supposed that the cause was ...e excitement. They acted much more like ...volves in the day, their habits resembling ...at of the ...redeeming feature was the quality of their ...ich, in those that were sent to the butcher, ...ey fattened very quickly.

KEEPING GRAPES ALL WINTER.

...yarolat in California is reported as being ...ep his grapes any desirable length of time ...ter he likes, simply packing them in dry saw...st in nail casks, the interstices filled with ...ry sawdust, and then burying them in the ...under a shed.

...e eaten grapes in January, February and ...ch were kept perfectly by the following ...d that time thirty years ago, said to have ...en discovered by a farming gentleman in ...ew Jersey, who, after packing the fruit in ...e bunches carefully on air dried sand, in any ...ox, the sides of which do not exceed ...ches in height, pour over these an inch ...d covered; then place another layer of ...d them more sand, and so on, layer after ...until the supply of grapes is exhausted, ...are then to be covered with a thick layer ...re and frost, or they may be placed in a ...where they may not come into contact ...h the outside air. Grapes thus packed ...ain fresh, even to the stem.—*Western Rural.*

RULES FOR PRESERVING FRUIT.

...dish *Garden* gives the following as the ...e Royal Horticultural Society for the pre...of choice fruit:

...ection of fruit is so easily affected by ...ous odors, it is highly desirable that apple...oms should be distinct.

...ails and the floor should be annually ...h a solution of quicklime.

...om should be perfectly dry, with as uni...ge of temperature as possible, and well ven...f there should not be a through draft.

...e utmost care in gathering fruit, handling ...possible.

...esent use fruit should be well ripened, ...ing keeping it is better to gather it while ...t is should not have arrived at complete ...This point, however, requires consider...nent.

...perfect fruit should be stored with that ...ompl, and all bruised or otherwise affected ...uld be removed.

...ould see that the fruit should not be ...e days gathered, and no straw should be ...

...re especially clear and beautiful specimens ...ld they may be packed carefully in dry ...in layers of soft paper, cotton wool, either ...texture or in large garden pots. Scentless ...will answer the same purpose, but pine ...s are to contribute a resinous flavor. With ...h care, early apples may be kept until ...as, while many kinds may be preserved in ...on for a second year.

...ions given by American fruitgrowers agree ...th the above, but many others advise putting ...t rooms for slow ripening should be nearly ...at the temperature, slow. Light and heat ...mately, also heat, of course, decompose ...

PUMPKIN PIES.

...kins can be put up in the old-fashioned mode ...ing them in rings, paring and drying upon ...or they may be cut in small pieces and dried ...ne in the sun and wind. Another method ..., is to pare, stew and strain them, just as if ...; then spread the pulp thinly upon earthen ...ed dry quickly in a hot oven or in partially ...n. The dried pulp is to be kept in ...Stone in a dry room. Kept in this manner ...ten of any desirable kind and flavor can ...athered fruit. The dried pulp should be ...in a few hours before using. If pumpkin ...ared in other than this way, fine pies ...ons may be extended into the winter, and ...or the pumpkin season. Dried pumpkin ...e can have pumpkin pies. Indeed, they are ...ble all the year round. Certainly no person ...ion to pumpkin pie can object to the addition ...spices, milk, and sugar, will object to them. ...ing pies they are greatly improved by stirring ...pkin in scalded milk if very thick, and, if ...ilk, whipped eggs, they fall far short of ...e pumpkin pie.

THE BEST FOOD FOR HORSES.

...me best Indian corn possesses all the ele...of warmth and nutrition, and is calculated to ...the blood and keep up the animal heat ...ing cold weather. It is also very fattening, ...and keep him in a healthy condition.

...distance from oats; but the proper addition of ...ght be advantageous to many horses, ...hat is in use. By a reference to the analysis of ...it will be observed that there is little loss from ...these or other insect sustenance. It is this ...that contained in the oat, one grain which ...erected as a food and not to be added to by ...ther concentration of nutritious matter, or the ...ion and the needful to the corn materials that are ...nt, or at least but in a small degree, those ...ch constituents in the proportion of bran ...and for this purpose we will recom...that the corn be ground as fine as ...ts or ground into meal, to insure ...ter division in the stomach, and less consum...than would result by feeding it whole. Oats ...ed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or ...and a little bran. The object to prevent, as ...ossible, the collection or binding or heating effects ...corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give suffi...bulk to the food, thereby assisting the stomach and the meal from contraction. At the same ...the horse has a feed of bran, or bran and oats, ...a pail without producing cramp or colic, which ...ult from feeding on bran alone, or bran with ...not a sufficient mixture or bulk being given it. ...e want of knowledge, together with the extra ...in cutting hay and straw, and grinding corn, ...the chief argument of some stablemen against ...ing horses anything but hay and corn. Many ...table horse, used for shopping, for afternoon ...or drives, can be kept in excellent condition ...the addition of oats, bran, and cut hay, and ...wo quarts of wheat bran, and a teacup of salt.

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Sweet potatoes can be kept through the winter by ...packing them in dry sand, which has been thor...oughly heated, and when placed in a warm, dry spot. ...They have been kept in this way for many years, ...letting them lie in the sun on the settee near the furnace. ...The main thing is to keep them from all moisture. ...Irish potatoes, on the contrary, need a cool situation ...to keep well, while sweet potatoes should be ...kept warm and dry.

Calicoes often fade simply because they are improperly washed. To insure their not fading, infuse three gills of salt into two gallons of water; put the calico in while it is hot, and let it remain there until cold. By this means the colors of the goods are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

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MARRIED OR COMPANY.

Heroic Conduct of a Young ... Loved, not Wisely, but Too Well.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, November 2.]

In the Circuit Court yesterday a petition was filed by W. H. B. Russell, attorney, in the name of Philip Bosko vs. Julia Bosko. The prayer of the petition is to obtain a decree of divorce from the holy bonds of matrimony, entered into on the 20th of June, 1871, in the city of St. Louis. The marriage, it alleged, was never consummated. And thereby hangs a tale. The parties are both young, highly connected, of South-ern blood and birth, and one is beautiful. They were residents of the city of Mobile, and moved in circles of the highest respectability. An intimacy with Miss Moore's uncle, a banker, led to that. I need not detail the fascination that he was unfaithful to her, and this tender notion was strengthened in her mind by what she had been told by "virtuous tellers," she having had frequent recourse to these swindlers and mischief-makers, to learn whether her husband loved her or not. Finding it impossible to live with her, except at the sacrifice of peace and happiness, they agreed to separate, she remaining at the old home on Conti street, Mobile, and he boarding at a house in this city, and paying her a return visit per week for her support. Things went on well for a few weeks, when he returned to her. On Monday of last week he again left, arranging to pay her as before. He did not return again. Not finding a favorable opportunity to carry his nefarious designs into execution here, Moore left Osceola, with what purpose in view is inferred from subsequent events.

On the 20th of February "M. Moore and wife, Philadelphia," were registered at a hotel in Tyrone, and it is now learned that the man of the same name, who, on the evening he parted company with his wife, walked to the depot in this city, and, taking a train, went to Philadelphia, was in Tyrone at the time. Thirty minutes after the arrival of the train Moore was proconstituted dead man. She had come for this sole purpose, and was determined to accomplish her object. She did not care to live with him, and agreed to return to Mobile immediately after the performance of his ceremony. She had learned of the whereabouts of her whilom lover, and obtaining a letter of introduction from Father Bryan, the poet, to Bishop Ryan, had followed him to this city. There was reasoning with her, and with a voice as she spoke, and the young man knew the consequences of a refusal. He consented. The train went to the residence of Father Ryan, and the ceremony was performed without delay. The bride then departed for Mobile, and the groom for his former husband. More than a year has elapsed, and now the husband comes into court and prays for a divorce on the grounds stated.

Reasons Why American Woman are Delicate.

Another writer on the delicacy of our women is the far greater style affected by the ladies of Europe, and the wearing of corsets during early youth. Naturally, if one has attained a full and fine physical development, tight corsets, heavy skirts, close-fit-ting boots and weighty ornaments can not but have the same extent as when those appliances of fash-ion are placed upon the soft and yielding muscles of a young and growing girl. Hence the greater and greater part of the pig manufactured will be used in the future for use only in the Mississippi or Iron Mountain ore, being considered far too coarse.

The total consumption of raw iron in this city, during the year 1871, will be about 150,000 tons. We consider that this year will show a consumption of 600,000 tons. The capacity of the two blast furnaces is now, in round numbers, 150,000 tons per annum, so that we have to draw from abroad 450,000 tons of metal yearly, all of which might be manufactured in this city and eventually will be. The whole product of pig metal and bloom in the United States in 1871, was 2,000,000 tons, of which our mills consumed one-fourth. The census statistics of 1870 show that we had then invested in iron and steel, alone $26,692,686, employed 15,541 hands, who received annually in wages $8,102,651. The cost of materials was $14,734,880 per annum, and the yearly product of the manufactured articles was $36,826,711. The increase in the manufacture of iron and steel since 1870 has been greater than in the past two years.

Unfortunately, the unfortunate man had the crucifix in his hands when he was found, and was clasping it in the dying. "Depart, O Christian soul, out of this miserable world." At the end of three days' suffering, and of each succeeding line, Moore murmured, "Pray for me," "Pray for me," "Lord be merciful," "Lord be merciful," and other prayer ordained. Sheriff Bonacker bound the unfortunate man's legs with strips of canvas. He made no objection to the tying, nor, indeed, did he appear to realize his dreadful position at all, from his entrance to the jail until he had paid the penalty of his crime. His limbs being secured, the Sheriff bade him stand up. This Moore did, and holding the crucifix in his hand he prayed for himself, for his servant and muttered some words inaudible to the spectators. He then said to Moore, "Have you anything to say?" He replied "No, I have nothing to say; only ask the people here to pray for me; for the Lord to have mercy on me, as I am a sinner. (Here the Sheriff placed the noose around Moore's neck.) I have a locket that I beg your prayers." A momentary but a dreadful silence ensued, which was broken by the Almighty's thunderous voice, as he took a rifle in each hand, taking aim at the unfortunate man by the hand, said "Good bye, Michael, and may God have mercy on your soul." Moore pressed the crucifix as near his heart as his pinioned arms would permit, the Sheriff adjusted a black cloth cap and pulled it over the man's face—the priest again prayed, and the words of the convict, "If God were according to the heavens, the rope touched the lever and Michael Moore was suspended in the air. A few spasms, but none worthy the name, no twitching of the arms or legs. Worn out, dull thing, the spinal cord was snapped—the muscles of the back moved a little—that was all. Michael Moore was dead. On the platform with the sheriff were Dr. Simmons and Dr. J. W. Evans, of Rosenberg, and Deputy Sheriff Bell, of Hearne. After the body remained about 20 minutes the rope was cut, and Moore was pronounced dead by the physicians. The body was placed in a coffin which had been carried to the scaffold after the trap had fallen. Pretty Sheriff Bonacker then placed the remains in the casket and slowly and solemnly left the jail. In the afternoon the remains, two o'clock in the a.m., were placed in a hearse and followed to the Catholic Church and, lowered to the met the body at the door, and ...ing the Rev. Christy mounted upon the hearse by the side of the coffin, and, with the reins in his hands, led the solemn procession to the cemetery, the church, on the ...ge graveyard of the street, where a bronze side ...ounds carpeted. Here, in the presence of a few spectators, some of them friends of the deceased, the last sad rites of the Catholic Church were performed, and Moore was lowered into a grave located near to those of Mrs. Bonacker, who were executed some years ago for the murder of Pig Trotter.

The execution over, the people returned from the jail, and its vicinity was soon deser ed.

The Maria Lux, a Peruvian bark laden with Chinese coolies for service in South America, was recently driven into Yokohama, Japan, by stress of weather.

Many of the coolies escaped by swimming ashore, and the Captain of the bark sued before the Japanese Court for their return to the vessel, on the ground of their agreements made in China for the rendition of the service for which they were being transported. The case was argued on both sides by English lawyers, before the Japanese Judge, Ota Tak. On the part of the defense, it was contended that the contract was against good morals and the laws of China, that it was entered into by force, that the coolies had been ill-treated on the vessel, and that to return them would be to subject them to, at the hands of former friends, a fate worse than death. The counsel for the plaintiff argued that the contracts were in favor of the coolies, and against them by a special treaty made with China. The alleged agreement, having been signed by the coolies within Portuguese jurisdiction in China, was strongly sustained by the Portuguese Consul, who, with the Peruvian Captain, represented the countries of Portugal and Peru in a demand on the part of our government for redress. In that case, we shall have two Christian governments assuming a protectorate over the rights of the thirty coolies, while the pagan will defend as the champion of humanity and modern civilization.

MARRIED.

...JACOBUS—BURTON—At the residence of the bride's father, Hammondsville, on Wednesday, 20th inst., by the Rev. JOHN H. ROBMAN, of Wheeling, Iowa, and CAROLINE SNOWDEN, daughter of John Snowden, Esq.

DIED:

JACOBUS—At her residence in Newark, New Jersey, on Wednesday, 20th inst., Mrs. PHOEBE WILLIAMS JACOBUS, mother of Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D.

...the eighty-first year of her age.

...McKEE—On Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM S. McKEE (of McKee & Brothers,) in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

...DICKSON—On Saturday evening, November 23d, at 8 o'clock, RACHEL, relict of Wm. Dickson, deceased, in the eighty-first year of her age.

...STEWART—On Friday evening, November 22d, at 8 o'clock, ISABELLA, wife of Wm. Stewart, and daughter of the late Patrick Hardy, aged 39 years and two days.

...ness of ... ...ocks
...ol and society.—*Farm and Figures.*

LIME AND SALT MIXTURE.

Professor Johnson recommends for fertilizing ...poses to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels ...ry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to ...compose gradually, thus forming an intimate ...emical union of the two materials. For this pur...se the mixture should be made at least six weeks ...fore use, and better, three months. In the ...ap mentioned being turned over occasionally, ...e salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate ...twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excel...t topdressing for many crops. It acts powerfully ...the vegetable matter in the soils; fifty-six ...ushels to a ...-crop have produced a large a ...stroyer of ...e grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt, it attracts ...isture from the air, and is quite capable, when ...decomposing vegetable matter is available, and if three or ...ur bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp ...ck, the latter will be found to be greatly ...proved.—*Country Gentleman.*

CURES ON ZERO AND EUROPEAN CATTLE.

The practice of Agriculture has recently re...ived from Prussia, in exchange for its own reports, ...py of official agricultural statistics of *the Aberfordshire Jah-bucher*, which is the organ ...the Royal Prussian agricultural department, con...ins a notice of some experiments on the cross be...een the zebu or brinded ox (*Bos Indicus*) and ...n cattle, by W. Nathusius-Konigsborn. The ...ject have existed in regard to the possibility ...the cross and to the success of it, but these ...inks, most forever set the question at rest. ...e first male one of was a present of the Sultan ...Constantinople, and was of a similar bluish white ...d black color of the zebu race. Four heifers of ...ck were got with this male, and at the age ...two half-breed bull calves, and of which ...e one is still living. Based upon these ...successful all the calves and white stars in ...e animals. When they arrived at suitable ...ge they were bred with each other, and not ...th both sexes proved in every respect capa...e of breeding to their kind. The amount of milk ...the half breeds was about five hundred ...unds. This was so much above the ordinary ...ount of milk of the native cows of their being a ...reed. In addition, the oxen, from which ...ey were castrated and subsequently proved ...ighty obstinate as to defy all efforts to train ...em to the yoke, lying down and refusing to ...ove, and in one case where it was necessary to ...ve them a short distance, the animal died ...the day. It was supposed that the cause was ...e excitement. They acted much more like ...volves in the day, their habits resembling ...at of the ...redeeming feature was the quality of their ...ich, in those that were sent to the butcher, ...ey fattened very quickly.

KEEPING GRAPES ALL WINTER.

...yarolat in California is reported as being ...ep his grapes any desirable length of time ...ter he likes, simply packing them in dry saw...st in nail casks, the interstices filled with ...ry sawdust, and then burying them in the ...under a shed.

...e eaten grapes in January, February and ...ch were kept perfectly by the following ...d that time thirty years ago, said to have ...en discovered by a farming gentleman in ...ew Jersey, who, after packing the fruit in ...e bunches carefully on air dried sand, in any ...ox, the sides of which do not exceed ...ches in height, pour over these an inch ...d covered; then place another layer of ...d them more sand, and so on, layer after ...until the supply of grapes is exhausted, ...are then to be covered with a thick layer ...re and frost, or they may be placed in a ...where they may not come into contact ...h the outside air. Grapes thus packed ...ain fresh, even to the stem.—*Western Rural.*

RULES FOR PRESERVING FRUIT.

...dish *Garden* gives the following as the ...e Royal Horticultural Society for the pre...of choice fruit:

...ection of fruit is so easily affected by ...ous odors, it is highly desirable that apple...oms should be distinct.

...ails and the floor should be annually ...h a solution of quicklime.

...om should be perfectly dry, with as uni...ge of temperature as possible, and well ven...f there should not be a through draft.

...e utmost care in gathering fruit, handling ...possible.

...esent use fruit should be well ripened, ...ing keeping it is better to gather it while ...t is should not have arrived at complete ...This point, however, requires consider...nent.

...perfect fruit should be stored with that ...ompl, and all bruised or otherwise affected ...uld be removed.

...ould see that the fruit should not be ...e days gathered, and no straw should be ...

...re especially clear and beautiful specimens ...ld they may be packed carefully in dry ...in layers of soft paper, cotton wool, either ...texture or in large garden pots. Scentless ...will answer the same purpose, but pine ...s are to contribute a resinous flavor. With ...h care, early apples may be kept until ...as, while many kinds may be preserved in ...on for a second year.

...ions given by American fruitgrowers agree ...th the above, but many others advise putting ...t rooms for slow ripening should be nearly ...at the temperature, slow. Light and heat ...mately, also heat, of course, decompose ...

PUMPKIN PIES.

...kins can be put up in the old-fashioned mode ...ing them in rings, paring and drying upon ...or they may be cut in small pieces and dried ...ne in the sun and wind. Another method ..., is to pare, stew and strain them, just as if ...; then spread the pulp thinly upon earthen ...ed dry quickly in a hot oven or in partially ...n. The dried pulp is to be kept in ...Stone in a dry room. Kept in this manner ...ten of any desirable kind and flavor can ...athered fruit. The dried pulp should be ...in a few hours before using. If pumpkin ...ared in other than this way, fine pies ...ons may be extended into the winter, and ...or the pumpkin season. Dried pumpkin ...e can have pumpkin pies. Indeed, they are ...ble all the year round. Certainly no person ...ion to pumpkin pie can object to the addition ...spices, milk, and sugar, will object to them. ...ing pies they are greatly improved by stirring ...pkin in scalded milk if very thick, and, if ...ilk, whipped eggs, they fall far short of ...e pumpkin pie.

THE BEST FOOD FOR HORSES.

...orse Indian corn possesses all the ele...of warmth and nutrition, and is calculated to ...the blood and keep up the animal heat ...ing cold weather. It is also very fattening, ...and keep him in a healthy condition.

...distance from oats; but the proper addition of ...ght be advantageous to many horses, ...hat is in use. By a reference to the analysis of ...it will be observed that there is little loss from ...these or other insect sustenance. It is this ...that contained in the oat, one grain which ...erected as a food and not to be added to by ...ther concentration of nutritious matter, or the ...ion and the needful to the corn materials that are ...nt, or at least but in a small degree, those ...ch constituents in the proportion of bran ...and for this purpose we will recom...that the corn be ground as fine as ...ts or ground into meal, to insure ...ter division in the stomach, and

THE New York *World*, in all its editorial references, and these are very numerous, to the late Presidential election, persists in characterizing the fifth of November—the day on which the vote was cast—as "GUY FAWKES' Day." Its motive in doing so is not very clear, but the spitefulness of the term, when considered in connection with the outcome of the election, ought to be apparent at a glance. On that day of the month, between two and three centuries ago, the memorable "gunpowder treason plot" against the English government and people was to have been put into execution, and on that morning the conspiracy was frustrated by the capture of the leading conspirator and a number of his confederates. Differing from this plot in its material aspects, the late Confederate coalition nevertheless resembled it in a number of salient points which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, and it is likely that this parallelism is the cause of the *World's* employment of the term in question. At least we can think of no other reason which would be half as sufficient or natural.

THE resentment of the people of Canada toward England for what they consider the selfishness of its course toward them in its late treaties and dealings with this country in regard to Canadian interests, appears to be every day breaking out into a steadier flame. A number of organizations are being set on foot whose sole object is the agitation of the question of annexation, and in various parts of the Dominion extensive preparations for public meetings in furtherance of the same end, are being made. The late article in the London *Times* on the necessity of an immediate separation between the colony and the mother country, seems at last to have fairly opened the eyes of a large portion of the people to their humiliating position, and to have kindled a sincere desire to leave the parent fold and set up for themselves. The most sacred right of citizenship, It is to be feared that the number of voters who take this exalted view of the matter is not as large as it ought to be. It is the true view, nevertheless, and the sooner it is generally so regarded the better for the entire country. Such crimes as ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and other kindred outrages on the franchise, are not only a peril but a disgrace to Republican institutions. California, we observe, is making a vigorous effort, not only to render these frauds impossible, but also to call out the full vote of the State at all elections. A very rigid law to prevent illegal voting was for the first time tested at the late election in that State, with, it is said, results of the most satisfactory character. Absenteeism, however, held to be an evil which needs correction as much as the other abuses; and hence it is proposed to add another section to the law, which shall make the exercise of the elective franchise compulsory. It has for some time been perceived by careful thinkers that the necessity for such a law throughout the country generally, might perhaps, in course of time, arise. California, however, is the first State to move for its adoption. Should it be adopted, its workings will be watched with great interest by the other States of the Union.

Nor only in England, but throughout Europe as well, the movement for cleaving and rending the ties of the middle ages between Church and State is constantly gathering strength and volume. In Italy Count Cavour's idea of a free church within a free State is making marked progress. The recent curt refusal of Pope PIUS to accept the fiscal provision appropriated by the government, is looked upon as contumelious, and it is said to have determined the government to adopt more summary measures toward the Church than it has yet done. In Switzerland the contest between the government and the ultramontanists has expanded into a struggle between the authorities of that republic and the Pope, who has taken sides with the ecclesiastics. In Spain the Minister of Justice has prepared a bill which purposes considerably to reduce the number of bishoprics, and to discharge the Treasury from the obligation of paying the ecclesiastical endowments, while in Germany, BISMARCK's

JUDGING from the tone of some of the more outspoken of the Canadian journals, the recent wholly curt and partly contemptuous article in the London *Times* concerning the necessity of an immediate separation between Canada and the mother country, the snub is likely to give a marked impetus to the growth of the annexation sentiment. It is also said that the article in question had its inspiration in high official sources; the whole British ministry, almost without exception, being strongly opposed to having England hampered any longer with so unprofitable a dependency. It is but natural that the people of Canada should be inclined to resent this cavalier and caustic treatment. There is little question of the fact that the colony is really a source of weakness rather than of strength to the parent country, but neither is there any doubt that its flabbiness and helplessness are chiefly the result of the long-cherished policy heretofore pursued toward it by Great Britain. Why should one be kicked out of doors for walking in the way in which he was carefully trained to go? Nevertheless, Canada will be a great deal better off when she soon to own resources. What it specially lacks is the element of self-reliance, which has heretofore been sedulously repressed, and this is a consequence from England would naturally tend to develop. The best way to learn to swim is to go into the water. Let Canada try it.

JUST before election time there is generally a good deal of fine writing and speaking concerning the ballot-box and the exercise of the elective franchise, in which the first is usually described as the palladium of our liberties, and the second extolled as the most sacred right of citizenship. It is to be feared that the number of voters who take this exalted view of the matter is not as large as it ought to be. It is the true view, nevertheless, and the sooner it is generally so regarded the better for the entire country. Such crimes as ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and other kindred outrages on the franchise, are not only a peril but a disgrace to Republican institutions. California, we observe, is making a vigorous effort, not only to render these frauds impossible, but also to call out the full vote of the State at all elections. A very rigid law to prevent illegal voting was for the first time tested at the late election in that State, with, it is said, results of the most satisfactory character. Absenteeism, however, held to be an evil which needs correction as much as the other abuses; and hence it is proposed to add another section to the law, which shall make the exercise of the elective franchise compulsory. It has for some time been perceived by careful thinkers that the necessity for such a law throughout the country generally, might perhaps, in course of time, arise. California, however, is the first State to move for its adoption. Should it be adopted, its workings will be watched with great interest by the other States of the Union.

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[illegible] felt for the comparatively [illegible] republic of the South somewhat as the patron feels for his protegee. Having so recently delivered its unpromising little brother from the clutches of the French Emperor, the big republic was not inclined to be at all strict with the battered and hardly bestead power which looked up to it with mingled feelings of hope and fear. And in this respect there can be slight reason for doubt that the Washington authorities and the American people are in full sympathy with each other. Instead of coveting Mexico, and being impatient to possess it, the American people rather dread the prospective necessity of making the acquisition. Resolved that no foreign power shall either rule or protect it, they, upon the whole, desire in its behalf nothing so much as that it shall maintain order under republican institutions, and so prosper as to avoid all temptation or wish on the part of either Europeans or Americans to interfere with its affairs. At present only those Americans in whom the "land-hunger" is a disease can feel any wish to extend the boundaries of the republic. The others feel that they already possess a "Sparta" broad and long enough for their energies "to adorn," and that for many years to come the annexation of Mexico, with its motley and ignorant population, would be an unmixed calamity.

There are, however, encouraging indications that even the Mexican people may fairly be considered as having entered upon a stage of progress which warrants the most cheerful hopes of their future. One of the latest items of news from their capital mentions the rejoicings caused by the proclamation of the new President, LERDO DE TEJADA, which announced the complete establishment of peace throughout the bounds of the republic. And the significance of the fact is greatly heightened by the circumstances from which it has resulted. Heretofore the bane of the country has been the ascendancy of ignorant and arrogant military chieftains, whose mutual rivalries and struggles were peculiarly hopeless, because it was perfectly certain that the success of any one of them would give the nation an incapable ruler. As one result of the long rule of JUAREZ, it now appears that the people see through the empty pretensions of such military aspirants, and are disposed to confide in none of them. General DIAZ and General TREVINO, whatever their qualifications may be, have certainly failed to enlist the support of sufficient adherents to encourage them to keep up longer the struggle for supreme power, and they have both made their peace with the President, a civilian learned in the law. There is thus reason to hope that the day for military adventurers in Mexico has passed away, and that upon the Mexicans of the present day, *pronunciamentos* no longer exercise their old fascination. Thanks to the labors of JUAREZ, the power of the church was long ago effectually broken, and since the first heavy blow it received, it has never been able to recover. Under the administration of JUAREZ a generation of young men have grown up independent of ecclesiastical influences, and large numbers of them, educated in liberal principles and modern science, are qualified to perform a useful part in the development of the country.

Reports from Mexico represent the new President as earnestly interested in the subject of reform, and as looking about for the agents and means necessary to give practical effect to his views. Mexico, with the richest soil, and one of the finest climates in the world, but almost destitute of navigable rivers, needs nothing so much as railroads for the development of its resources. The people have neither the capital nor the spirit which builds railroads, and in spite of the immense services rendered to Mexico by the United States government, JUAREZ was always prevented by fear and jealousy of this country from encouraging American enterprise in his republic. From such timid jealousy of the Yankee, LERDO DE TEJADA is wholly free, and he is, therefore, giving his influence to an American project which contemplates a railroad which shall traverse the entire Mexican territory and connect with the railroad system of the United States. It need hardly be added that he is understood to favor the most satisfactory relations with this country and such arrangements on the Rio Grande as may be necessary to terminate the discreditable abuses of the past.

FIGHTING IN FUTURE.

When the world began to recover from its first astonishment at the uniform success of the German arms in the late war, even the most ignorant civilians became aware that the entire military art had been revolutionized. So much was evident, though it might be impossible to tell or perceive wherein the revolution consisted. And, indeed, even soldiers by profession were not everywhere at once qualified to explain the tactics and methods by the [illegible] which the Prussian army had been able to [illegible] such wonders. Having since studied the subject, and particularly having witnessed the field maneuvers for the purpose of practice, by which every year Prussian soldiers are drilled in peace for the duties of war, even newspaper correspondents undertake to point out some of the features of the new art. The attack is no longer made as of old, by troops formed in long lines or in massive columns, but at least one-half of the attacking force is resolved into bands of skirmishers. These advance each by itself, even every man may be said to be left much to himself—to his own intelligence—to make his way toward the enemy, consulting his own safety by taking temporary refuge behind any cover that may be accessible, such as a tree, a bush, a house, or he squats down on the ground. In a word, in this respect the great modern strategists have evidently taken a lesson in their art from the red men and backwoodsmen of North America. Of course, the effect of the soldier's preparatory discipline is to teach him, while thus relying on his own ingenuity for safety, not to carry his caution so far as to make him useless. This distribution of the men is rendered necessary by the deadly precision and distant range of modern fire-arms. Thus stealing along, and sheltering themselves as much as possible, they do the enemy all the mischief they can, without receiving or expecting directions from their officers, or depending on their example. These men, fighting somewhat in the Indian fashion, are followed by the remainder of the force in column, supported by batteries or artillery. But even the columns do not fight exactly in the old way, as men in close bodies are never to be exposed to the terribly destructive fire of which the guns of to-day are capable. Cavalry is kept outside of the infantry and artillery force, and is used to threaten the enemy's flanks and rear. While the infantry advances, saving itself as much as possible, and the artillery follows for support, the cavalry in great masses moves lightly about and seeks to surround the enemy and effect surprises. An important change is said to be the way in which infantry receive an attack of cavalry. Formerly great squares were formed, fronting in all directions and repelling the enemy with the bayonet. In the late maneuvers at Berlin this mode was not practiced, but on the approach of cavalry the foot-soldiers drew swiftly together, and then the men in front, lying flat on the ground, opened a rapid fire upon the approaching horsemen, while the closely placed ranks in the rear, sinking on their knees, attended to any of the riders who succeeded in breaking through in front. At the same time, the artillery attached to each brigade was not idle. In a word, spectators familiar with the traditional style of fighting were struck, in witnessing the maneuvers, with the intensely

[illegible] that there is a considerable [illegible] in Florida before [illegible] death [illegible] election for an United States Senator to succeed Senator OSBORN, the present incumbent. It seems that the State Board of Canvassers, which is soon to meet to decide upon the returns, and declare who are elected, is composed of four members of the Governor's cabinet, and that their decision is final. It is therefore, as will be seen, within their power so to organize the Legislature as to elect a Senator of their own choice. Pending the preparation of these returns, it appears that some arrests have been made, at the instigation, it is said, of Senator OSBORN, for the purpose of intimidating the canvassers so as to cause them to make returns in favor of his friends. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Board of Canvassers propose to go contrary to the expressed will of the people, and organize an illegal Legislature. The result is an effort to get the President to interpose his authority in the matter, which, as in the case of the New Orleans imbroglio, will unquestionably fall. Like the people who have honored him, he is tired of the interminable quarrels of intriguers, demagogues, and political strategists generally.

THE New York Board of Health has issued a circular concerning the probable reappearance of small-pox in various parts of the country as the cold weather sets firmly in, and admonishing health officers and municipal bodies generally to take due precautions against the access or spread of the infection. Personal cleanliness and proper ventilation of their rooms on the part of the people will, of course, go a considerable way toward insuring immunity from the disease. The statistics of all countries, however, in some cases extending over long periods, uniformly show that the ravages of this terrible scourge have diminished in nearly the ratio in which the practice of vaccination became general. The percentage of fatal cases to the entire number of persons being always much smaller among persons who have been vaccinated than among those who have not; while the disease is also much more manageable in cases of vaccination, where the latter does not act as an absolute preventive. The advantage of vaccination, moreover, is thoroughly established by the hospital statistics of our own and other countries; the tendency to contract the disease, as well as its virulence when taken, being far less among those who have been vaccinated twice than among those who have undergone the operation only once, and so on up to three or four vaccinations. It is greatly to be hoped we may escape the infliction, nor, indeed, is there any cause for alarm on the subject. Prevention, however, is in this matter as in others, easier as well as better than cure. Hence the desirability of instituting precautionary measures.

THERE are a number of indications, of one kind and another, which more or less directly go to show that the opposition to the exactions of chartered monopolies, which is beginning here and there to crop out strongly among the people, will in the course of the next two or three years—pretty certainly before the next Presidential election—become one of the leading, if not the foremost, political issue in the country. We have already mentioned the growing demand of the people that the government shall interpose its power to protect them from the exorbitant impositions prevailing under the present system of railroads, by chartering freight railways between the seaboard and the great food producing regions of the West. This is one sign. Another is that in the late elections in California and Nevada the "monopoly" candidates were in every instance defeated without the slightest regard to their politics. A third evidence of the drift of public opinion in this respect is to be found in the wide-spread attention and commendation elicited by an article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, setting forth the details of a four years' legal fight between an ejected railroad passenger and the company by whose servants he was maltreated, the contest finally resulting in a verdict in his favor. These all go to mark the deepening popular discontent with the abuses of the great corporations under the existing system of their management. This feeling is unquestionably gathering volume and intensity every day, and the indications are that it will presently come to the front among the most vital questions of the time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vossische Zeitung* lately gave an account of a convention of school masters in Mecklenburg, Germany, at which some revelations were made not wholly favorably to the popular schools in that part

[illegible] anxious to avoid the military service of the empire. It is probable, however, that instead of checking the tide of emigration, as intended, the stringent measures adopted by the Emperor will serve rather to increase it; all the more for the reason that the peace of Europe is by no means secure, and that there is no telling at what moment a levy may not be made upon the young and enterprising subjects of the warlike old monarch, to make them food for powder. It is also stated that the Emperor intends hereafter to enforce, no matter at how remote a period, the full penalties of the conscription law against all persons who may return to their native country. This, however, does not seem probable. We believe the principle of the right of the people of Prussia to select their own nationality, was fully conceded a year or two ago by the German government as well as by that of Great Britain, in treaties between those countries and the United States. It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the decree appears to have been issued at a time when BISMARCK was prostrated by illness, and compelled, for the time being, to relinquish the direction of public affairs. Late accounts report him as being measurably restored to health, and it is not impossible that the remonstrances which this sagacious and far-seeing statesman will be pretty sure to address to his royal master concerning the matter may lead to the abrogation of his shortsighted and narrow policy.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We recently made some reference to the proposition now being agitated in California, of making the exercise of the elective franchise compulsory on all qualified voters. The question is without doubt an important one. Closely, indeed indissolubly connected with it, is the question of compulsory education; since the relation of education to statecraft is almost as intimate and vital as that of the heart to the circulation of the blood. Outside of our own country the subject is attracting almost universal attention. In England it is perhaps the foremost question of the time. In Germany, Italy, Switzerland and some other European countries, the rudimental instruction of the masses has been made compulsory by the government, on the grounds that the State has a right to make its own existence secure, and that this security can arise only from the education of the whole people. If this is true of Europe, much more is it true of our Republic, where the influence of the ballot box is felt in our population makes itself so strongly felt. The proper place of the ballot box is behind the school house. If it is the duty of the State to see that every qualified citizen votes, much more is it its duty to see that his vote shall stand for political safety and moral order. Knowledge everywhere implies good citizenship. Our recent civil contest was really a conflict between the Northern school and the Southern plantation. The most intelligent people always produce the greatest amount of wealth per capita. Much is also being said about lightening the burdens of taxation. The best way to accomplish it is by developing the intelligence of the people, since such development is always accompanied by a corresponding increase in the wealth producing powers of the State. The subject is one which calls for the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the best minds of the country.

WHAT WILL THE GREELEY AND BROWN ELECTORS DO?

A Southern journal which, during the late Presidential campaign, gave a hearty support to GREELEY and BROWN, now advises them to withdraw and decline to go before the Electoral College, so that all the electors may vote for GRANT, and "the thing be made unanimous." It goes on to support this proposition by arguing that, notwithstanding the coalition electors are instructed to vote for the candidates whose names were on the tickets by which they were chosen, yet until they cast [illegible] provided between forty and fifty per cent. of the whole Church accommodation, it now provides only between thirty and forty per cent., while the non-established churches have increased their accommodation in a similar ratio. The plain inference of course is that the English Church, as a national institution, is gradually sinking into decadence, and that the period of its "disestablishment" cannot be very far off. This is probably one of the principal reasons of the alarm said to be felt regarding the matter, since that would bring the princely incomes of bishoprics and deaneries to a close. The prevalent anxiety may therefore perhaps be said to be a cash concern

A FEW days ago we noted the existence of a number of signs which indicated a speedy decline in the British iron market. The downward movement has, however, come sooner, and has reached a lower point than was expected. As compared with the rates of a month since, there has been a reduction of from eight to ten dollars in bars, with a still heavier decline in sheets and plates; while in the article of shingles the price has fallen to forty dollars below the ruling rates of two or three months ago. Operations are consequently somewhat restricted, and it is said a number of furnaces have been placed out of blast, while several firms have given notice of their intention to contract their production. A number of quite heavy failures are reported, and the reduction of wages has already begun. Buyers, it is stated, are as a general thing holding off in anticipation of a still further decline.

SHALL GREAT RASCALS BE PUNISHED

Is there no way to punish rascality? In a land of laws and courts the question at first may appear absurd; but, in fact, it is one of serious reality. When men like GOULD can steal railroads, and others, like SWEETZER, occupying subordinate positions as railroad officers, can steal the earnings or run roads for their private advantage; when combinations can exist that put up and put down values, that throw the business world into confusion, and entail ruin on thousands; when rascalities like these, and much more and even worse, are happening all the while, the question cannot be dismissed as absurd. Something akin to this is seen in the all but impossibility of punishing murderers in New York. The question is there such a thing as having murderers punished, is harding an avenger, the populace are preparing to answer it themselves, through the agency of a Vigilance Committee. Nor will the patience of the public endure always with these other and scarcely less criminal offenders. Great rascals of every grade must know that there are limits beyond which they cannot go, and the public, when forced to it, will draw the line and so sharply that they will have both made their point and it is. If a Wall street committee of respectable men were ready the other day to administer summary justice to KING, what is the logical inference concerning rascals like GOULD, DREW and others, who hatch and execute plots that convulse every business interest and scatter ruin all around? When the mill once starts to grind, who can tell who or what will go into the hopper?

IMBROGLIO IN FLORIDA.

It appears that there is a [illegible] in Florida before [illegible] death [illegible] election for an United States Senator to succeed Senator OSBORN, the present incumbent. It seems that the State Board of Canvassers, which is soon to meet to decide upon the returns, and declare who are elected, is composed of four members of the Governor's cabinet, and that their decision is final. It is therefore, as will be seen, within their power so to organize the Legislature as to elect a Senator of their own choice. Pending the preparation of these returns, it appears that some arrests have been made, at the instigation, it is said, of Senator OSBORN, for the purpose of intimidating the canvassers so as to cause them to make returns in favor of his friends. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Board of Canvassers propose to go contrary to the expressed will of the people, and organize an illegal Legislature. The result is an effort to get the President to interpose his authority in the matter, which, as in the case of the New Orleans imbroglio, will unquestionably fall. Like the people who have honored him, he is tired of the interminable quarrels of intriguers, demagogues, and political strategists generally.

THE New York Board of Health has issued a circular concerning the probable reappearance of small-pox in various parts of the country as the cold weather sets firmly in, and admonishing health officers and municipal bodies generally to take due precautions against the access or spread of the infection. Personal cleanliness and proper ventilation of their rooms on the part of the people will, of course, go a considerable way toward insuring immunity from the disease. The statistics of all countries, however, in some cases extending over long periods, uniformly show that the ravages of this terrible scourge have diminished in nearly the ratio in which the practice of vaccination became general. The percentage of fatal cases to the entire number of persons being always much smaller among persons who have been vaccinated than among those who have not; while the disease is also much more manageable in cases of vaccination, where the latter does not act as an absolute preventive. The advantage of vaccination, moreover, is thoroughly established by the hospital statistics of our own and other countries; the tendency to contract the disease, as well as its virulence when taken, being far less among those who have been vaccinated twice than among those who have undergone the operation only once, and so on up to three or four vaccinations. It is greatly to be hoped we may escape the infliction, nor, indeed, is there any cause for alarm on the subject. Prevention, however, is in this matter as in others, easier as well as better than cure. Hence the desirability of instituting precautionary measures.

THERE are a number of indications, of one kind and another, which more or less directly go to show that the opposition to the exactions of chartered monopolies, which is beginning here and there to crop out strongly among the people, will in the course of the next two or three years—pretty certainly before the next Presidential election—become one of the leading, if not the foremost, political issue in the country. We have already mentioned the growing demand of the people that the government shall interpose its power to protect them from the exorbitant impositions prevailing under the present system of railroads, by chartering freight railways between the seaboard and the great food producing regions of the West. This is one sign. Another is that in the late elections in California and Nevada the "monopoly" candidates were in every instance defeated without the slightest regard to their politics. A third evidence of the drift of public opinion in this respect is to be found in the wide-spread attention and commendation elicited by an article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, setting forth the details of a four years' legal fight between an ejected railroad passenger and the company by whose servants he was maltreated, the contest finally resulting in a verdict in his favor. These all go to mark the deepening popular discontent with the abuses of the great corporations under the existing system of their management. This feeling is unquestionably gathering volume and intensity every day, and the indications are that it will presently come to the front among the most vital questions of the time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vossische Zeitung* lately gave an account of a convention of school masters in Mecklenburg, Germany, at which some revelations were made not wholly favorably to the popular schools in that part

[illegible] down when they get to hauling wheat to market."

One of the earliest measures which will receive the attention of the West Virginia Legislature is the proposition for changing the state capital from Charlestown to Wheeling. The best reason assigned for the removal is that the present place is exceedingly inaccessible, whilst Wheeling is a considerable railroad center, is a trusted on the river, and possesses numerous other advantages.

A few weeks ago an aged Massachusetts farmer broke one of his legs in two places. A surgeon was summoned at once and found the bones had set. He made the necessary appliances, and on a second visit, to his surprise, found that his patient had suffered no pain and was very comfortable. He continued without pain and without need of surgical aid until last week, when all bandages were removed and he is out on crutches.

Boston proposes to erect a monument to the memory of the firemen who lost their lives during the recent fire, in the form of a tablet set in the walls of the new postoffice.

Having raised better cotton than the Sea Islands; grown finer oranges than those in the best Indies or Florida; made better wine from native grapes than is imported from the most famous of Europe's vineyards, she turned her attention to acclimatizing the Cashmere goat. Result entirely successful, to wit—the animals attain a larger size than on their native hills, and yield a much finer fleece.

Out in Noble County, Ohio, they boast that by the enforcement of the Adair Liquor Law they have not a dram-shop in the county, nor have they had one for two years. They furthermore say that nobody has been injured since there since the grog-shops were closed.

The State of Kentucky, which assumes to be civilized, has just enjoyed another whipping-post exhibition. The county of Caldwell has this time done itself honor to haul a human being up and lash him.

Three amendments to the Constitution were voted upon and down at the late election. One was to authorize town and county bonds to railroads, and to increase the salaries of judges, and a third to limit judicial circuits.

Earthquakes are not usually considered welcome visitations, but the citizens of Lima have had occasion to rejoice over the result of a timely shock in the early part of last month. The sluggish Peruvian Congress was so frightened by the subterranean grumbling that they finished up business in about two days and hastened home.

Some idea of the enormous profits made on little things may be gained from the fact that a few weeks ago a party of capitalists offered to pay to the French government sixteen million francs per annum for a monopoly of the trade in matches. The offer was accepted.

The London *Times*, in its article on the election, says that "President Grant has won his second inningS." The figure is a terse and graphic description, at least, and deserves to be used in speaking to the vigorous Anglo-Saxon. We suppose the *Times* would speak of Greeley as having stumped his own wicket.

A Louisville hotel keeper has just been mulcted in a considerable sum for turning a young lady traveler away from his hotel because she was unaccompanied by a gentleman, the act being publicly done and in the presence of a crowd. The young lady, whose character was proved to be above reproach, incensed at the insult, brought suit for defamation of character, with the result above chronicled.

The museum of Rochester University has lately been enriched by the addition of a monster turtle of the "harp" species. The rarity of this creature and the little which is known of its habits and mode of life render it a valuable acquisition to the University. But few specimens are known to exist in the museums of either continent.

Congress, it is said, will be asked to look after the welfare of Alaska. The denizens of that hyperborean Territory, or at least a portion of them, complain bitterly of the Seal Fishery Company. This corporation they charge with usurping an aggressive role, crushing out all competition in trade, and ruling the land over which their chartered sway extends with a rod of iron.

Here is an entirely fresh and unheard of "mother-in-law aggravation. In Danbury, Conn., the other night, a man was quietly slumbering. Above him, on the wall, hung the portrait of his wife's mother; when, by some strange fatality the string broke and down came the picture, scooping off a portion of the poor man's scalp.

In the Philadelphia District Court last week the Western Union Telegraph Company was mulcted in the sum of four thousand dollars damages for an error in the transmission of a message, whereby the plaintiff lost an opportunity to sell a tract of West Virginia land.

The number of papers supported at the public expense in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1870, was, according to the census, 116,169. The average cost of their support was ninety-four dollars each. The total cost was nearly eleven millions of dollars.

Some of the papers make the prevalence of the horse disease the occasion of calling for a reform in the funeral customs of the country. It is argued with considerable justice that the practice of a general attendance at the grave becomes an intrusion upon the grief of the real mourners at the moment of final parting, and it is suggested that the demands of custom in this regard should be modified.

More journalistic enterprise. A New York *Times* reporter the other day went to a gambling den and got himself robbed, in order to work up "a sensation" about the mysteries and rascalities of gaming houses.

An Illinois sportsman lately shot a pelican, snowy white, measuring eight feet ten inches from tip to tip of the wing, seven feet from base of bill to end of tail, stood seven feet high, had a bill twenty-two inches long with a bag under it that would hold at least a peck.

Rhode Island has a new sensation in the form of a woman who has been for several weeks afflicted with the "gapes," having a constant and irresistible disposition to yawn. The symptoms baffle the skill of the attending physicians, who have never met or heard of such a case before.

It is thought in some quarters that the "chicken plague" is merely an "insanity dodge" on the part of the feathered tribe, for the purpose of staving off Thanksgiving dinners. Others believe the disease to be the result of sympathy with the sickness of Democratic roosters.

A bill has been introduced into the Indiana Legislature, providing that no jurors shall be taken necessary to the rendering of a verdict in capital cases, as at present, but that eight may render a verdict at all other trials.

Sixteen hundred cars are constantly engaged in running between Chicago and Boston, without breaking bulk or requiring the contents to be touched.

In all the post mortem examinations which have thus far been made of epizootic horses, it has been found that the direct cause of death was lobular pneumonia, and that the lungs were badly affected and mortified. The kidneys were of a dark red color, and much enlarged.

One of the noblest of all the noble acts performed on the night of the Boston fire, was that of a poor teamster who removed the goods of a hard-working widow, without charge, when the work of the night might, if he had so chosen, profited him more than that of a whole year under ordinary circumstances.

A writer in a country journal makes the suggestion that the county agricultural society should offer premiums for the growth of young wood lots, and calls for systematic and earnest efforts to encourage the practice of this most important feature of agriculture. A sensible hint, which every county agricultural society in the country might heed with advantage.

Inasmuch as heat increases about one degree every fifty feet that we penetrate the earth, a scientific writer proposes that we bore four or five or ten thousand feet deep, and let the heat in, and, if we obtained drive our engines, warm our dwellings, by conducting it under the soil, and by the aid of glass grow in New England all the Southern and tropical fruits, and melt the snow in the streets of our cities.

For the third time within a period of nine years the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville has been burned. These repeated conflagrations are said to be the work of incendiaries.

Now it is Central Africa that the irrepressible scientist has set his enthusiastic heart upon. The German Geographical Society proposes shortly to penetrate the deserts and arid wastes of that unknown land with a company of specially selected men, armed with all the paraphernalia of science, and resolute to uncover the mysteries of earth and air.

It is said that the temporary suspension of mills in the small manufacturing towns of New England, in consequence of the bursting out of or stoppage or failure of large operators, who received their products and furnished them with capital, is likely to produce much suffering during the coming winter.

Boston will not take possession of the burned district, make a new survey and lay out streets without regard to old lines, as was at first proposed. There will be a widening of some of the existing streets, and a straightening and perhaps a closing of others, but nothing more.

The ill fated Boston Coliseum is to be sold at auction to-day, and immediately removed.

A few days ago a citizen of Danville, Illinois, was buried. After the funeral cortege had started, a snake, of the blue racer species, was observed following behind. It continued thus to follow until the cemetery was reached, when the serpent jumped into the grave and coiled himself around the box containing the coffin. It there remained until the sexton dispatched it and laid it out upon the ground.

[illegible] meeting at the [illegible] session.

It is seriously asserted by *Hearth and Home* that the prolonged dispute over the San Juan boundary between this country and Great Britain originated in the killing of a hog belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company by a countryman of ours.

An eminent French scientist claims to have discovered that the difficulty of respiration experienced by aeronauts at high altitudes is due, not to the mere rarification of the air, but to the comparative deficiency of oxygen supplied to the blood. He therefore asserts that by the simple expedient of providing a balloon with a reservoir of oxygen gas for inhalation, an ascent may be made with impunity to far higher elevation than has hitherto been reached.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, writing of the labor system among the students of Ithaca, says the University has paid students for their work about $10,000 per annum for the last four years, and estimates that they have earned about as much more by employment obtained outside of the institution. Mr. Cornell believes that experience demonstrates that students can apply themselves to physical labor three or four hours a day, not only without detriment, but with advantage, to their studies.

Instructions by cable have been sent to Rear Admiral Alden, commanding the European squadron, to immediately send two vessels of war to Constantinople. The purpose of their visit has not transpired.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Many conservative underwriters place the loss by the Boston fire at $75,000,000, and an insurance of $50,000,000, of which fifteen or twenty millions are borne by British companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies have reinsured.

> The wintry moon shines pale and still:
> The winds in leadless branches die;
> Day faints upon the darkening hill,
> And night into the days goes by.

What is the matter? Not men only, but horses, cattle, swine, deer, domestic fowls, etc., are being attacked with all sorts of strange diseases. The deer, hares and pheasants are dying by hundreds in England, and post mortem examinations show the fact that the livers of the dead hares are full of worms, and that the deaths of the pheasants too are owing to the presence of parasites in their bodies.

It is claimed that the immigrants who landed on four steamers last year added upwards of $2,000,000, to the national wealth; computing their value merely as unskilled laborers. Statistics show, however, that forty-six per cent. of the male immigrants have been trained to various pursuits, half of which are skilled laborers and workmen. The value of these men to the country can hardly be computed.

The late auction sale of August Belmont's valuable collections of paintings, probably the finest in the country, is now accounted for by the statement that the final defeat of Tammany, through which he controlled the city's funds, has bankrupted him.

The burnt out sewing girls of Boston are as plucky as the merchants. Some friends suggested to the editor of one of them that a contribution be made to supply her with a new machine. She having lost hers by the fire, but she promptly replied that she had obtained a situation as a domestic, and should stay where she was until she earned a new machine.

Minnesota has yielded wonderful crops this season. See the following item: "An old lady nearly sixty years of age, living in the town of Canton, lately gave birth to a bouncing boy that steadied the beam at nine pounds.

Columbus, Ohio, has organized a Board of Trade and adopted a constitution. Sixty-four individuals and firms attached their names thereto as members.

Quebec is about to pull down its ramparts, throw its citadel into the river, remove the gates which still picturesquely obstruct its precipitous streets, and obliterate the last traces of the many old defenses which make it to-day one of the most attractive cities in America.

The Duluth *Herald* has obtained the information "that the Joint Boundary Commission have located the location of posts at points where the 49th parallel north of the posts located by Major John Long in 1825, and about one thousand four hundred yards south of the line located by Captain Heap in 1871. The new line is about two and a half miles north of Pembina, and brings the English Custom House inside of our territory.

From some recently arrived Frenchmen the fact has been obtained that a party of about twenty banished Communists started from Versailles last week for New York. They went under police escort to Havre. Their fare is paid, and each is to receive twenty dollars on his arrival here. They had the choice of going to England or coming here.

They have a remarkable mare in Providence, R. I., and she appears in a play called "Hookwood," in which a character, somewhat celebrated in olden times—Dick Turpin—figures. The Providence papers quite slight the human actors in their admiration of the equine one. They say that her acting of the character of "Black Bess" was marked by "an evenness, a subdued power and an earnestness of purpose delightful to see."

The November meteors have not been seen this year, so far as now known, but it is supposed that they have affected our atmosphere in some way, so as to cause the great storms which have prevailed on the American lakes and in Europe.

The Youngstown, Ohio, *Register* says the general impression seems to be that a stopper of the furnaces is imminent, until the price of coal and ore is reduced so that the price of iron can be reduced as the market can demand.

Canvas-back ducks are more numerous in the vicinity of Baltimore than anywhere else in the United States. All the places readily accessible to the city, however, are taken up by the duck-shooting clubs, of which there are some twenty-five, and the most important for a person not having a day's duck-shooting unless a member of one of these organizations or an invited guest.

A very satisfactory illustration of the virtue of education is given by the comparison of three cities —St. Louis, Chicago, Berlin and Vienna. Berlin's tax is just twice as much as that for police service and prisons, Vienna's two and one-third times less, and St. Petersburg's fifty times less.

Just in an Indiana town there is an old fellow who professes a belief in the devil as the true object of divine worship, and to him he offers down his daily prayers. He recently organized a young men's devil association and tried to start a prayer meeting after the manner of his own creed, but the enterprise failed, and he is the only pillar of the faith.

The English mind is seriously agitated on the subject of railroad disasters. It has been computed that no fewer than fifty serious accidents have happened within the space of a month. The coroner's inquests in several cases found the cause in rotten rails and other defects in the management. It is said that people are beginning to avoid railway travel except in cases of actual necessity.

A novelty in gentlemen's dress shirts is about to be introduced. The bosom of the shirt is to have a few bars of music printed upon it, in some cases with words. Gentlemen wearing these will stand behind pianos to be sung and played from.

The commission appointed under the act of Congress passed in May, 1870, to codify the laws of the United States, will report fully in December. All statutes enacted by Congress under the present one, or any previous one, which are now in force, beyond question, shared to a very large extent; indeed, it is the opinion of many that the book could have been printed, in whole or in part, only from actual experience.

Cornelius DeWitt, a well known character of Holland City, Michigan, died there the other day, aged ninety-three. He had been a soldier in the French armies for eighteen years, and had participated in more than one hundred battles, including Waterloo in his service. He returned to France, about thirty years ago, where he married at the age of fifty-two, and came to Michigan in 1847.

The effect of the slanders of the harpy sisters upon Henry Ward Beecher is illustrated by a movement among his congregation to advance his salary from $20,000—his present compensation—to $25,000 per annum. This, it is understood, will be done by special act of the Legislature, if necessary, and would have been executed but for Mr. Beecher's resolute opposition. He is reported to have said: "My dear friends, I don't see why, because I have been unfortunate enough to be assailed by a nameless animal in my own peculiar way, that you should seek to protect me from future attacks by covering me with bank notes. Incomes are not certificates of character. I would rather have your confidence than all the money in Wall street. Give me your faith and love, and let the remaining $10,000 go to the poor and needy."

Madame Von Goethe, widow of the great German poet's only son, recently died at Weimar, Saxony very old. During the lifetime of her father-in-law she did the honors of the house, and gracefully presided at social gathering marked by the presence of the most eminent authors and politicians of the age. Goethe loved her as a daughter, and admired her writings, and at the time when she edited the *Mit ernacht Zeitung*, used to speak of her as one of the most talented of her sex.

Rochefort's wife is a woman about forty years old, who was employed by him as general servant. She was then fresh, but she was never beautiful, and used all over Europe for the last thirty years, never failing to produce a cure, though she stammered. Mary Anderson's sister, Mrs. McCLELLAN & MCKENNAN's, 83 Market street, and corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

Years ago, it is said, General N. P. Banks made his debut on the stage of the National Theater, in Boston, as Claude Melnotte in the Lady of Lyons. After the play he asked a veteran actor what he thought as to whether he should stick to the stage or leave it. The actor advised the young man to stop and go into politics. The advice was heeded, and the actor of a single night became Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, military Governor of New Orleans, General in the army, and filled several other prominent and honorable positions. General Banks ranks as near as this, to joining the ranks of the player men and women.

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